



HAWAII AT WASHINGTON

Third Judgeship Is Favorably Settled.

THE "VINDICATION" HAD STRINGS ON IT

The Gill Land Protest Is Looked Upon as Unwarranted—No Reply Likely.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—The decision of Attorney General Knox presented to President Roosevelt regarding the validity of the Territorial act authorizing an additional judge for Hawaii will not be made public as to its text till tomorrow, October 11, but the purport of the decision is already known. After studying the law of the case Mr. Knox decides that the Territorial legislature was given authority by Congress to authorize an additional judge. This means, of course, that an additional judge will be appointed. It is stated at the department that the nomination may be expected before a long time.

The appointment of Eugene R. Hendry, of Hawaii, to be marshal of the United States in the Territory, was announced October 10. The appointment was made chiefly on endorsements from Hawaii. Col. Parker, who has recovered sufficiently from his illness to be out, has been looking after some matters but just at present he is in New York City. It is expected that he will return within a day or two. He is likely to have something to say about the appointment of a new Territorial judge.

The Department of Justice has received some peculiar letters regarding the reappointment of Judge Humphreys, when his term shall have expired. These letters were directed to the Department of the Interior and thence referred to the Department of Justice. They come from different localities, chiefly in the South, including Texas and Arkansas and urge the department to reappoint Judge Humphreys for the sake of pure morals. The tenor of these letters leads the department officials to think that Judge Humphreys or some of his workers have started a movement, such as has become popular in appealing to Congress in these latter days. There is a man in this city, named Wilbur F. Crafts, who makes his living from reform movements and from working up petitions among churches and religious bodies. It is not known whether Mr. Crafts is concerned in these letters, but the manner in which they are forwarded very much resembles Mr. Crafts' methods.

In that connection it is well, perhaps, to reiterate that those who claim that Judge Humphreys secured a complete vindication from the administration, when the charges against him were dismissed, are sadly mistaken. Your correspondent knows from the highest possible authority, publications in other newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding, that Judge Humphreys and his following in Hawaii are not on top in the regard of the administration and have never been. Judge Humphreys was distinctly reprimanded, although informally and in a private conversation for his conduct towards his fellow citizens in Hawaii. His haughty conduct was reprimanded. However, there was nothing for the department to do but dismiss the charges against him. As has been told in these letters hitherto he was the appointee of the McKinley administration and that was prima facie in his favor. Neither the Attorney General nor the President wanted to acknowledge that a mistake had been made. At the same time the department felt that Judge Humphreys had been ill-treated in some particulars. Without discrediting Mr. F. W. Hankey it is known that the sending of him here to represent the Bar Association was unfortunate. All the story of Mr. Hankey's former association with Judge Humphreys and the latter's hospitality and kindness towards him was told to the Attorney General in a light that impressed him very strongly. The decision might have been the same, had some other lawyer been sent, but a far different impression on the minds of high authorities would have been made as to the case of the Hawaiian Bar Association.

F. M. Grew and Edwin Farmer have been appointed day inspectors in the customs service at Honolulu.

The Department of the Interior has just received back from Hawaii, which it had been sent for reference to the Territorial authorities, a long protest

NAVAL OFFICERS ON THEIR WAY SOUTH TO HOLD COURT IN A NEW POSSESSION

Pearl Harbor Will be Thoroughly Inspected.

N O MORE distinguished board of naval officers has been gathered in the United States in recent years than that of which the members are in this city. Two rear admirals and four captains, one at the very head of the list, make up the court which is to try their old friend, Capt. B. F. Tilley, recently governor of Tutuila, who will be through the city tomorrow in the Sonoma, on his way to Pago Pago, to be tried.

At the head of this body of officers, who represent three classes at the naval academy, all being in the Annapolis institution at the same time, is Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, who commanded the battleship Iowa during the late war, and now on duty at Washington as a member of the advisory board, of which Admiral Dewey is the president. It was from duty with this body, and after giving his testimony in the Schley court-martial case, that Admiral Evans was ordered to serve as president of the Tilley court.

Admiral Evans saw Honolulu for the first time yesterday morning. He has served upon the Pacific station before, once during the Chilean war, when as the commanding officer of the Yorktown, he was successful in getting away from Valparaiso with the American refugees, who were taken to Callao in safety. Again, he served in the Berling sea, in command of a patrol fleet, in both cruises being commended for his bravery and discretion. He is a man not above the medium in height, strong face which shows its rugged lines without covering of any hirsute adornment, a bright alert look and a hearty manner. Of his trip, he said last evening:

"I shall go down to see Pearl Harbor tomorrow, but the entire party will not accompany me. I want to go as a member of the general board, for when I return there will be many questions asked me as to what may be expected of the harbor. There is a general feeling that the people who have the land which the government wants are trying to 'squeeze' the government before it is transferred."

"There will be many elements in the decision as to what may be done at the new station. It is easy to make new acquisitions of territory, but it is hard to defend them. Much will depend, of course, upon the decisions of the army fortifications board. That will be a fine board, Colonel Heuer is one of the foremost men in the army in that line, and Major Davis is an excellent officer. Speaking generally, there will be a complete station put in Pearl Harbor, for there are few places on the American continent where the natural advantages are so great. It is also the intention of the department to make a great station at Subic bay. Here there are many questions to be considered, the labor market, the general conditions of the Territory, the cost of supplies and such things enter into the matter. The advantages of Pearl Harbor are very well known, however, and the station there will be one worthy of the site."

"Much interest is felt in all things Hawaiian. I should like nothing better than to live here for several years and watch the development of the country. The wealth is here; it is how to get it out. Many people believe that there should be some concession in the matter of the labor-laws, to prevent great loss or damage to our interests here. I suppose Governor Dole is the natural leader here. I do not know him, but I tried to see him today, and will try again tomorrow. He is very highly thought of in Washington by every one. He has the absolute confidence of the men with whom I have talked of this country, and I wish to meet him very much."

"Once we have Hawaii defended, we from Mr. E. S. Gill regarding the sales of public lands. The protest is regarded by the department as utterly unwarranted. The law regarding public lands is being followed to the letter according to the law and other sales are made to meet the needs of the Territory. The text of a letter from the Commissioner of Public Lands, dated Aug. 28, states at length what has been done and what is being done. This explanation is eminently satisfactory to the department. No reply has yet been made to Mr. Gill and the department is considering whether any reply at all is necessary."

E. G. WALKER.



REAR ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS.

will have to have a station in the Aleutian group, for it must be remembered that there is a large part of the United States in the north. We are now looking for a good harbor in that string of islands."

Rear Admiral Henry Glass is the junior of that grade, having been advanced to it through the retirement of Admiral Schley, which took place on the 9th of the present month. His commission has not been sent out, but he has the title and rank nevertheless. Admiral Glass has seen Honolulu through many years, having come here the first time early in the seventies. He is a very modest man, and would not talk at any length, but said that he thought Honolulu had greatly changed, and in fact that no other town he ever had seen had experienced the same amount of change as in the past three years, since the time he was here in the Charleston, on the way to take Guam and finally to land as port captain of Manila.

Admiral Glass is now commandant of the new training station for boys, located upon Goat Island, in the bay of San Francisco, and it is his expectation that he will remain there for some time; at least until the completion of the buildings for that station. The work now being done there, he said, was excellent, and the young men trained there were a credit to the navy. From what has been said it is believed Congress will make provisions for extensions of that station during the present term.

Capt. C. M. Thomas is the other member of the party who has been in Honolulu before, he having been here in the Oregon, which ship he took back to the United States after her disastrous strike in the Japan sea. He is still the commander of the battleship, having been taken off only for this service. He said yesterday that his ship was in excellent shape, and that had it been needed he could have gone on around the world. Captain Thomas is one who disapproves of the new plan of cutting down the secondary battery of a battleship, as is now planned in the new vessels, where the 6-inch gun is mounted instead of the 8-inch. He also does not like the idea of the 7-inch gun at all. Captain Thomas expressed himself as much pleased with the new buildings of the city, commenting upon the Young and Hackfeld structures as most creditable to any city, even one of much larger size than this.

This mission of the members of the board, said Captain Thomas, is most painful to all of them, owing to the fact that Captain Tilley has always been looked upon by his fellows as a model of propriety. Captain Thomas said that in his opinion the board could not complete its work in time to catch the ship leaving Pago Pago on November 13th, and that it would be about the first of December when the members got away.

Capt. P. H. Cooper, the former commander of the battleship Iowa, who brought that ship around into this ocean after the war was over, is the senior captain, and will be a rear admiral before the year is over. He has had no command since the close of his last cruise in the Iowa, and has spent the time serving upon boards such as the present one. He is now on leave, and this duty is a most pleasing experience to him, as he has never before been in this part of the world.

Capt. P. F. Harrington, who is one of the members of the board who never before cruised in these waters, is now

second in command of the Portsmouth, N. H., navy yard, being captain of that yard, also now on leave of absence.

Capt. J. F. Merry, commandant of the local station, is preparing to depart with the Sonoma, which will get away perhaps Wednesday evening. There was a pleasant meeting between the captain and the other members of the board yesterday, as they are all old friends. The almost imperceptible limp which marks Admiral Evans is the result of wounds received before Port Fisher. Captain Merry was serving in the same ship, and was wounded at the same time, he receiving three gunshots, and the two officers, then young men, were taken to the hospital in the same ship.

The Sonoma taking in coal yesterday, as there will be put into the bunkers enough to carry the ship from here to Guam. The trip down was made in seven days, working three boilers. There will be two boilers used from here, as the vessel is regularly on a trip to the Philippines, and is making this long detour to carry the members of the court. There will be a full day's work with the coaling today, and the ship may not be able to get out before Thursday.

It was expected that Captain Sebes, the new captain of the Abarenda, and governor of Tutuila, would be in this ship, but he was given leave, and went home to St. Louis, to see his aged mother.

COOPER'S WORK AT WASHINGTON CITY

He Pleads the Growing Need of Chinese Field Labor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Henry E. Cooper, Territorial Secretary and for several months prior to his departure for the United States Acting Governor of Hawaii, has discussed with Secretary of Agriculture Wilson the conditions in the Territory. One of the main aims of Mr. Cooper's trip here is to acquaint the Administration with the actual situation in Hawaii. In his conference with Secretary Wilson he emphasized the seriousness of the labor problem. The natives are dying off rapidly, the mortality being in the neighborhood of forty deaths to the thousand, and foreign laborers are getting out of the country much more rapidly than they are coming in. The encouragement of Chinese labor, said he, is regarded as the most promising solution and the Territorial Government is anxious that large numbers of laborers shall come in from China. The sugar cane crop, that should have been harvested at the beginning of July, he said, is not yet off the field and will not be harvested before next month. The coffee industry is languishing and many things that should be raised there have to be bought outside the islands.

Mr. Cooper called at the Interior Department today and finally revised his annual report, which he has submitted to Secretary Hitchcock. He says all experiments have shown that the Americans are not fitted for labor in the islands and that there is nothing to do but to get foreign labor. Mr. Cooper says this in no wise will affect the labor conditions in the United States, as the entrance of foreign labor already is sufficiently guarded against here. He points out that \$20,000,000 worth of machinery and similar supplies had to be bought from the United States for use in Hawaii during the last year and said that improved conditions there would advance commercial relations here. He will leave for Hawaii next Thursday.

Admiral Evans in His Strenuous Life.

THAT the life of Admiral Robley D. Evans has been a strenuous one is shown very plainly and forcibly by the following chapters from "A Sailor's Log," written by the admiral, and very recently published:

I passed my entrance examination to the Naval Academy September 15, 1880, and reported, as an acting midshipman on board the frigate Constitution—"Old Ironsides"—on the twelfth of the same month. The examination, fortunately for many of us, was a very simple one; nothing like the elaborate and trying affair of today, otherwise many of us would not have followed the Navy as a profession. The candidate had to be sound physically, and to have a fair foundation on which to build the education required of a sea officer, who was not in that day expected to be an engineer, a chemist, a scientist, an electrician, a lawyer, an artist, as he is today—only a seaman and a gunner, with the necessary knowledge of things that pertained to the sea. The superintendent, Captain George S. Blake, was assisted by half a dozen officers, selected for their fitness, and as many civil professors. Among the officers were two brothers, C. R. P. and George Rodgers, lieutenants, both of whom made their mark in the service, and wrote their names high up in the history of the Navy which they loved so well, and did so much to honor. We have never had two officers whose standards were higher or whose conduct reflected greater credit on the country than that of these two. C. R. P. Rodgers was commandant of midshipmen and George Rodgers was captain of the Constitution, and to them I owe everything in my professional life.

We had one hundred and twenty-seven men in the class when we settled down to work, an average lot, from all parts of the country, and representing the various classes of American life—North, South, East and West. I was the only one from Utah, and I believe the first one ever appointed from that Territory either in the Navy or the Army. Our life on board ship was pleasant and novel, and our education on the water was a most fitting preparation for the duties we should in the future have to perform. English studies occupied a considerable part of our time, but practical seamanship and gunnery were considered the important things, and they were hammered into us so hard by the time of which I am writing, that we were in spite of ourselves, many showed wonderful cleverness, and after a few months the class standing in seamanship placed the men about as they have since stood in the service.

The Constitution was moored at the end of a narrow wharf, which was the only means of approach unless by boat, so that the class was completely isolated from the older classes. We never came in contact with them except when on shore for drill, or on Saturday, when we passed their quarters on our way to town. All our recreation and all our sports of our drills took place on board ship. Under such conditions the disgraceful hazing, which later on gave the Naval Academy such a bad name, was impossible, even had the temper of the midshipmen been such as to tolerate it. At the time of which I am writing, hazing was absolutely unknown, and I am sure that any attempt to practice it would have led to a duel behind old Fort Severn. It was not until we reached Newport, and the senior classes had been ordered into service, that this brutal, and I must say cowardly, practice took root and grew until it was a disgrace to all those engaged in it. By some means the class entering after 1882 got the idea from West Point, and in their zeal to emulate really went far beyond the practices of that excellent institution, where hazing of a certain kind was a tradition, and considered necessary to the discipline of the cadets, among themselves. With us the proper class distinctions and respect were traditions which did not require hazing to enforce them. I remember very well one Saturday afternoon, two of us, both very small, were passing the quarters of the first class on our way to town on liberty, when two seniors thought it would be good fun to put us down on the grass and sit on us. They promptly crawled out their plan, and sat on us five minutes or so and then let us go. We returned to the ship mad all over, and in a few minutes we swarmed back with most of our class, and there was a beautiful fight which resulted in many black eyes. This was about the nearest approach to hazing we ever had.

AFRAID HE WAS GOING TO BE HANGED.

The discipline was strict on board ship, from the start, and we were expected to observe the regulations as soon as they had been made clear to us. I had formed a warm friendship for a young fellow from Mississippi named Baldwin, and he somehow became involved in a quarrel with a man twice his size; the quarrel soon led to a fight, and the larger man attempted to strike Baldwin with a cane stick, when I grabbed him from behind, preventing the blow, and thus myself became part of the row. The next morning I was sent for on the quarter-deck, and, after having had the Articles of War read to me and receiving a long lecture on the enormity of my offense, was locked up in a dark room in the wardroom. Someone had reported that Baldwin had a knife in his hand during the fight, and that I called out to him to use it and that I would help him. After being locked up I made up my mind that my time had come, in view of the many

(Continued on Page 2.)

ADDS TWO NEW MEN

Republicans Show Interest in Work.

LARGE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE

Stewart Loses His Fight But Keeps the Members Busy—Many New Rules.

IT WAS a dark day for T. Stewart. First, the Republican Territorial Committee met. Then it added two members to the executive committee. It refused to investigate appointments made and their endorsements. Incidentally the fifth district's candidate for the executive committee was left. Barring these body blows, and with a few raps to his credit, placed upon various members of the committee, the man from Kailhi did pretty well, thank you.

Despite the fact that the meeting was called by H. P. Baldwin, who is not chairman, there was a very fair attendance both in person and by proxy, and a gallery which held the Heavenly Twins, Lewis and Turk, and Matchlock Holmes Ney. It was very soon after four o'clock when the headquarters of the committee began to be filled with the members of the body. Proxies were filed with the secretary to the number of twelve, and then a motion was made that Col. J. W. Jones act as chairman. This was agreed to and the following roll was made up as representing the attendance: Andrew Cox, J. P. Cooke, J. W. Jones, C. W. Wilcox, J. A. Kennedy, by Cooke; W. G. Walker, by Cooke; G. E. Benton, by Cooke; Peter N. Kahokuoluna, by Cooke; H. P. Baldwin, by Cooke; J. H. Fisher, G. P. Kamaoaha, by J. D. Paris; L. J. McCabe, by Frank Pahia; B. F. Sandow, by B. H. Wright; J. A. Palmer, by Wright; T. Brandt, by Wright; George H. Huddy, T. McCants Stewart, M. McCann, by Stewart; H. L. Holstein, by Stewart; A. N. Kepokali.

The stage of battle was thrown down at once by the motion of J. P. Cooke that the committee elect two new members of the executive committee, at large, to increase the membership of that body to eleven. To this, after the matter had been explained by Mr. Cooke, as being done from a desire to have the executive committee of such size as to have a quorum here all the time, Stewart objected, on the ground of illegality, taking the stand that the convention which authorized the committee had fixed the number of members at nine. He read from the proceedings of the convention and then offered a resolution which was later adopted, but which he hoped would wipe out the original motion. Chairman Jones refused to consider the amendment and Stewart began to denounce the proposed course as revolution, saying it would return to vex the members, when some faction, momentarily in power would elect its own friends so as to control the body permanently.

B. H. Wright said if it must be revolution to provide a body which could hold meetings, he was in favor of revolution. He was interrupted by Stewart, who asked if his plan did not cover the point, and Wright informed him that he could not approve of the Stewart plan. This brought on a spirited colloquy, Stewart saying he had talked with Wright and the latter insisting that he had only told the former to call again, the encounter ending with the Kailhi member remarking "what's the use talking to you, anyhow," and Wright insisting that there was need of the two new men.

Senator Paris thought there should be an increase, as the plan proposed would not solve the existing difficulty.

Stewart further explained his plan. Colonel Fisher suggested that there had been sufficient work done by a small body and said that the Territorial committees should do the business, working through proxies. He said he did not believe in close corporations, and the central committee could do just what it wanted done.

Stewart agreed and argued. Chairman Jones said that the duty of the committee was to take steps to have a body which could do the work of the party all the time, and with little danger of delay.

Stewart said if one change could be made the whole of the rules could be wiped out. Wright insisted that if the convention had made a mistake the committee should make one, but should see that the executive body was full and well balanced, appointing two or three men.

Stewart insisted that the law should be followed.

It resulted in the passage of the motion by 15 to 5, the negative of Stewart and two proxies; Fisher.

dv insisted it was revolution. A wing resolution was then offered by Stewart, the one he tried to deride earlier.

(Continued on Page 4.)